

LATEST NEWS  
BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE AUSTIN RIOT.

Whites and Blacks Fighting in Mississippi.

A General Army of Whites and Blacks.

The Origin Not Clearly Stated.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—A special dispatch to the *Appeal* from Helena, Ark., says: At 11 o'clock last night, three ladies and two gentlemen arrived here from Austin, Miss., in a skiff, and report considerable fighting going on late yesterday evening. The commander of the post, whose name we did not learn, dispatched a scout of twenty-five men on the road to Coldwater Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, and captured a packet of twenty negroes, who were stationed about twenty miles from the town, and brought them in as prisoners and disarmed them, one of them as they were being put into the Court House yard, tried to make his escape, when he was fired upon and killed, and in a melee which ensued, another negro was wounded but not fatally.

LATER.—In the evening a large body of negroes advanced from the South and attacked the town, driving in the white skiffsmen to the Court House, where the main body of whites were stationed, a charge was made by the whites and the negroes were repulsed with a loss of several being killed and wounded. The fighting was going on when our informants left, and they were fired upon as they crossed over to Ship Island.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—A second dispatch from Helena says: Major Horn Chalmers, of Hernando, has just arrived here for the purpose of chartering a boat to take men to the assistance of the whites in Austin. He says a courier from Mayor Woodson and Austin reached Hernando at daylight, stating that the town was surrounded by about one thousand negroes, and asking for help. About two hundred men from Hernando and vicinity will be here at 2 o'clock, and in company with volunteers from this city, will start at 4 o'clock for Austin. Dr. Smith, who is, unfortunately, the cause of the trouble there, reached here last night. Some three weeks since he was attacked in the streets of Austin by a negro, and drawing his pistol, fired at the negro, but missed him and killed a little negro girl standing by, which exasperated the negroes to such an extent that they collected a mob and took Dr. Smith to the woods to hang him, which they would have done but for the entreaties of Mayor Woodson and the Doctor's wife. Since that time Dr. Smith has been a voluntary inmate of the jail to prevent being mobbed, until Friday, when some friends came and carried him to Hernando, and on learning which, the negroes collected in large numbers and notified the Mayor that unless he was brought back and put in jail, they would burn the town.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—A third dispatch to the *Appeal* from Helena, says telegrams are being received from the vicinity of Austin, asking for men, arms and ammunition, and stating that unless the whites, who are surrounded in the court house are not speedily relieved they will be forced to surrender or be captured. The steamer A. J. White has been chartered to leave at 5 o'clock, and will carry a large number of men, well armed. Another dispatch to the same paper says the negroes surrounding Austin, were charged upon on the south side this morning, by a body of mounted whites, who killed four or five and captured 20 negroes. The blacks number about 700. The whites have about 200. Both parties are expecting reinforcements. At the present the whites have the best of the fight. The negro hands on the plantations opposite on the Arkansas side are arming and marching on Austin in large numbers.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—A special to the *Avalanche* from Helena, dated noon, says: In the fight at Austin last night eight or ten negroes were killed. Reinforcements are coming in to the whites from the hills and the negroes are being reinforced from the surrounding country. The whites have Austin barricaded and will probably be able to keep the negroes off, but they need assistance in provisions and ammunition. Several officials from Tunica county have been here since yesterday morning and have telegraphed to Governor Ames, at Jackson, for assistance, but up to this time have not heard a word. This special also states that the whites have taken the O. K. Landing some three miles below Austin and only landing in that vicinity at the present stage of the water, and this is corroborated by officers of the H. C. Yager, which arrived here to night, and who saw a body of armed white men there as they passed.

News by Steamer.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 12.—Captain James Lee, of the steamer St. Francis, which arrived from below this morning, says after the negroes, who had Austin surrounded, were repulsed yesterday, they disappeared and the story soon circulated that they were murdering women and children, that were left unprotected on the surrounding plantations, which caused the men who had been defending the place to start for their homes to protect their families. Austin was soon left without any defenders, except one or two white men and the negroes came in and took possession and proceeded to break open saloons and stores and help themselves. At last accounts they had committed no acts of violence towards the few whites who were unable to get away, but as they were becoming drunk, fears

were entertained that they would burn the village. Messengers were sent to Captain Lee, asking him to land there, but he had a large number of refugees on board, some of whom the negroes had threatened to kill. Dr. Phillips, the late Republican member of the Legislature, being of the number and they begging not to do so, he passed on up without landing. General Chalmers came up on the St. Francis to Peters' Landing, where the St. Francis met the whites with reinforcements from here. He was requested by the Deputy Sheriff in the absence of the Sheriff to take command of the men, and he went back with them. They will land at O. K. Landing and endeavor to cut off the retreat of the negroes from the hills, and doubtless ere this the whole force has been captured. The negroes had no suspicion of the approach of this force and were too busy engaged in debauch to be prepared to meet them. General Chalmers is a man of well known courage and coolness and his being in command gives assurance that no blood will be unnecessarily shed. It is proper to state that politics have nothing to do with this trouble, and that Mayor Woodson and a number of other men who have been proscribed by the negroes are Republicans.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 12.—The excitement here in regard to the Austin riot is becoming more intense, owing to unfounded rumors of a young man of this city being killed in an attack on the place. The following is posted about the city: Reliable men wanted to report on board the steamer St. Francis at 4 o'clock this day. Arms and ammunition will be furnished to them, also three hundred men will be furnished to them. About twenty good artillerymen wanted. General King White will assume command of the above force. This poster has added much to the excitement. It is thought that several hundred men will go to-night on the steamer St. Francis. Three pieces of artillery are expected from Jackson this P. M.

Memphis Excited and Sending Out Troops.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 12.—News from Austin is anxiously expected this morning, but as it is twenty miles to the nearest telegraph station, it is not probable that anything definite will be obtained before noon.

The *Appeal's* special from Helena this morning, after recounting the occupation of Austin by the negroes, as already reported, says: At Bennet Landing, Col. Morgan held a council and stated that it was too hazardous to make an assault on the backs entrenched at Austin, owing to the want of proper authority and a suitable number of men and ammunition. He preferred landing at Moors, above Austin, where he could place himself in a better condition and await executive authority.

General Chalmers came on board and he objected to landing at O. K. or Shoo Fly, and the most of the officers agreeing with him. To this Col. Morgan objected, as being in the midst of the enemy, and subjecting the command to immediate attack from all sides, while unprepared for it. He then ordered back the commissary supplies, which had been landed and Capt. Finley's company, which had been thrown out on skirmishers, and calling the officers together, told them he felt it was his duty under the circumstances not to take any risk, and to this the most of the officers objected. Col. Morgan then resigned and General Chalmers was elected commander and landed at Shoo Fly.

LATER.—The following dispatch has just been received:

HELENA, ARK., Aug. 12, 1874.  
To Thos. H. Allen & Co.:  
Send us reinforcements by the St. Francis. Send guns with fixed ammunition. If possible send rations for ten days for 500 men.

(Signed.) J. R. CHALMERS.  
From which it would seem that Gen. Chalmers had decided not to attack.

The *Appeal's* Helena special, dated 11:30 this morning, says some thirty Mississippians, stragglers from the force, which left Memphis yesterday for Austin arrived this morning on the steamer White and put up at the Orleans hotel. The colored people are unable to understand the presence of the armed squad of men, and become much excited. About 9 o'clock the Mayor obtained possession of arms and had them placed on the wharf boat for shipment by the first steamer.

On the arrival of the Little Trader the Mississippians, escorted by the Mayor, Sheriff and other officials, and followed by a crowd of negroes were marched on board the Trader and shipped to Austin. There has been nothing reliable from Austin today. The negroes report a fight there last night, and that six or eight whites were killed. The following has just been received:

AUSTIN, MISS., Aug. 12.

Col. Marion Campbell, Helena:

You are requested and authorized by me to suppress the riot at Austin, to the end that peace may be restored and life saved.

(Signed.) AMES, Governor.

Another special to the *Appeal* from Helena says a Mr. Sebastian, just arrived from Austin, makes the following statement: Between 300 and 400 men from Memphis landed at Shoo Fly, 5 miles below Austin, this morning and marched into the town without opposition. At 5 o'clock the previous evening the citizens had abandoned the place and the negroes, after holding the place a few hours and sacking it, left for their homes. The Memphisians found about 30 negroes in the town, who surrendered at once, 8 of whom were arrested and sent to jail. The others were non-combatant and were not molested. Everything up to 9 A. M., when I left, was quiet. At Trotter's Landing I learned the negroes were organizing for the purpose of re-taking Austin, and their pickets were stopping everybody. Colonel Campbell, formerly Sheriff of Desoto county, Miss., has crossed the river here and gone to Austin to endeavor to restore peace.

## All Quiet at Austin.

MEMPHIS, August 11.—The latest advices from Austin state that all is quiet there, and that the late refugees are returning.

MEMPHIS, August 11.—The colored men of this city held a mass meeting last night for the purpose of passing resolutions in regard to the recent disturbances at Austin and Somerville, deprecating all violence and conflicts between races.

## WASHINGTON.

No Mixed Schools at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The apprehension that consolidation of the trustees of the colored and white schools by the commissioners looking to a mixture, was removed to-day, by the official assertion that the Commission had no such intention. Mr. Dennison spoke for the Commission, and it is known that Mr. Blow, who was absent when the trustees were mixed, is opposed to mixed schools. Dennison claims that the consolidation of the trustees was simply economical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—Major A. D. Banks, of Mississippi, who was appointed by the Mississippi Levee Commission to collect statistics of the post, and the anti *beluga* productions of alluvial lands proposed to be protected by Federal aid, is here collecting facts. The commission to report on the improvement of the mouths of the Mississippi river are in session in New York. It has been decided to send a sub-commission to examine the mouths of various European rivers that have been deepened.

## HOME NEWS.

Judicial Decision in the Whitehouse-Cheney Case.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—In the circuit court this afternoon Judge Williams rendered his decision in the famous Whitehouse-Cheney case. Application was made to Judge Williams last spring by the counsel for Whitehouse side of canon, for an injunction restraining Rev. Chas. E. Cheney from preaching in Christ's Church, and the organization from the further use of the church property. The case was argued for several days, and was taken under advisement by the Judge. The court decides that the objections to the form of the original bill were not well taken, and therefore, it is overruled. This decision embodies the following points: That the property, although it was originally taken in the name of the trustees, was in fact taken for the benefit of all who should be attached to the discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church; that the property was held for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and not for the Low Church party; that all the churches in the United States are regarded in law only as voluntary societies. The laws and rules of church organizations are regarded as stipulations existing between the parties; that existing canons were the stipulations by which Cheney agreed to be tried; and that the church court more nearly resembles a court of arbitration than a civil tribunal, and that, by a law governing similar arbitrations, all arbitrators must be present at the hearing; that court for the first trial of Mr. Cheney consisted of five assessors, and four only being present at the trial and final decision, it was not a court within the meaning of the church canon, and its action was void; that upon second trial the court had no jurisdiction over the subject matter, and that its decision was also void; that the Bishop had no power to sentence, except in pursuance of the finding of a church court, and such finding being invalid, his sentences were also void; and Cheney was never legally deposed from the ministry. The bill is therefore dismissed for want of equity.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The American Base-Ballers at Sheffield.

A Bonapartist Elected to the French Assembly.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The following interesting particulars of the escape of Marshal Bazaine, from his prison on the island of Sainte Marguerite, have been received. The apartments occupied by Marshal Bazaine, an open upon a terrace which was built upon a lofty and precipitous cliff overhanging the sea. The sentry was posted on the terrace with orders to watch the prisoner's every movement: Sunday evening the Marshal walked upon the terrace with Col. Villetto, his aide-de-camp. At ten o'clock he retired as usual, apparently to sleep, but before daybreak he had effected his escape. He must have crossed the terrace in the dead of night, and eluding the sentinel, gained the edge of the precipice, thence by means of a knotted rope he descended to the sea. He evidently slipped during the descent and tore his hands, as the rope was found stained with blood in several places. Under the cliff in a hired boat were Marshal Bazaine's wife and cousin. They received him as he reached the water, and Madame La Marechal taking the oars herself, rowed directly to a strange steamer, which had been lying off the island since the previous evening. They reached the vessel in safety and were taken on board and the steamer then put to sea. It is thought that they have landed at Genoa, as the steamer proceeded in that direction. The first news of the affair came to Grasse, the nearest place on the coast, and the magistrates of the town immediately sent an officer in every direction to

search for the fugitive. There was great commotion in Marseilles. When the facts became known an investigation was opened. Col. Villetto, who was walking with the Marshal on the previous evening of his escape, was discovered there and imprisoned. The commandant of the Fort of Sainte Marguerite was placed under arrest; and Gen. Lewell has gone to the island to investigate the affair.

## More About Bazaine's Escape.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—It has been ascertained that the plan for Marshal Bazaine's escape from Marguerite was arranged six weeks ago. It was entirely the work of Madame Bazaine. The Marshal refused at first to fly, but finally, owing to his failure to obtain some modifications of his sentence, yielded. He sailed from the island in the steam yacht Doron Riccaud belonging to an Italian company. He refused to employ a French vessel. He was accompanied in his flight by his wife and brother. His place of refuge is not known. Some persons say he is in Spain. The persons at the fort where the Marshal was imprisoned have been arrested.

## Crop Prospects.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The *Market Lane Express* in its review of the broadstuffs market has the following in regard to the wheat crop: We are now at the middle of harvest and new wheat shows nothing to indicate more than an average quantity and growth, though some shows more than an average. Some of our contemporaries say crops will be two-thirds above an average. Others say one-third, and others say about an average, while some think it below an average. An immense amount of wheat is yet unharvested, and an increase of rain would be serious. There is great diversity of opinion about the crop in France and Belgium. In closing its review the *Express* says, we do not see how the price of wheat can be so much depressed.

LONDON, August 14.—The *Times* Madrid correspondent positively confirms the reports of the recognition of Spain by England, France and Germany, and says the announcement caused great rejoicing in the capital. The *Post's* special dispatch from Berlin reports Austria and Italy as also having recognized the Republic. The *Times*, in an editorial article, says England would have recognized Spain some time since, but the reluctance of France and the indifference of Germany prevented it.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The *Post* *Mail Gazette* says that Russia hesitates to recognize Spain because such action will strengthen the cause of Republicanism in Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The American base-ball players appeared at Sheffield yesterday. A game of cricket between the Sheffield Club and twenty-two of the Americans was begun. The Americans won the toss, went to bat and made 132 in their first inning. The Englishmen then went in, and when the game was suspended for the day they had four wickets down with eleven runs. During the afternoon the visitors gave an exhibition in honor of the game of base-ball, in which the Bostonians beat the Athletics by a score of 19 to 8. The weather was fine, and about a thousand spectators were present.

The *Daily News* says Marshal Bazaine has arrived at Spa, and M. Rouher has gone to Chateau Dorenburg to consult with Empress Eugenie.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—5:30 A. M.—The *Standard's* special dispatch from Madrid reports that the Republican General Blanco has relieved Vittoria. He captured twenty cannon and several convoys from the Carlists who retired from Estella. General Zabala has been recalled from the field to Madrid.

The Lady Lyett, from Liverpool for machinery, is at Queenstown with her machinery disordered.

HALIFAX, Aug. 17.—Two miners fell a distance of nine hundred feet down a shaft, caused by the breaking of a rope.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—President MacMahon left Paris last night on a tour through Brittany.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—MacMahon has arrived at Lemans and was met with an enthusiastic reception to-day. He visits the barracks and workshops, will attend the banquet and reviews the troops. From Lemans he will proceed to Saumur.

Complete returns from the election in the Department of Calvados yesterday for the vacancy in the Assembly show that Delaunay, Bonapartist, received 40,774 votes, and Aubert, Republican, 27,272.

"You have not sent for me, but I have come! Your name, sir, is known and honored from one end of this great republic to the other. When the National Treasury was threatened by a horde of greedy congressmen, you stood like a wall of adamant between the people and those infamous salary grabbers. Lend me a dollar!" "My dear sir," the colonel hastened to explain, "you mistake the case entirely; I was one of the grabbers!" "You were?" (Grasping the colonel's hand warmly.) "So much the better! Let me congratulate you that a parsimonious public could not frighten you out of what was fair remuneration for your invaluable services. I am glad that your pecuniary circumstances are so much better than I supposed. Make it two dollars!" And the colonel did. It was the only clean thing left for him to do.

## Senatorial.

Hon. L. M. Wester, member of the Lower House of the last Legislature from this county, informs us that he expects, in a few weeks, to announce his name as a candidate for the State Senate from this district.

We have also reliable information that Hon. G. W. Keith, of Morgan county, intends announcing his name for the Senate shortly.—*Kingsport Valley News*.

## RELICS OF BY-GONE DAYS.

How the Democratic Machine was Run Forty Years Ago.

A correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle* has been digging up some correspondence between Democratic leaders in Martin Van Buren's time, which is "rich, rare and racy." Here is one from James Gordon Bennett to Jesse Hoyt, a sort of "man Friday" to Van Buren:

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1839.

DEAR HOYT: I have written to Van Buren to-day about the old affair. I must have a loan of \$2,500 for a couple of years from some quarter. I can not get along without it, and if not from the common friends of our cause—those I have been working for eight years—I must look somewhere else. You see already the effect produced in Pennsylvania. We can have the State, but if our friends won't lay aside their heartlessness, why, we'll all go to the devil; that is all. There is no man who will go further with friends than I will; who will sacrifice more, work harder. Kendall leaves Washington to-morrow on his tour of bank inspection. Yours, &c.,

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

It seems that F. P. Blair went to Washington and started the *Globe* in Van Buren's interest and associated with him Daniel Jackson. This letter tells how the enterprise obtained its funds:

GENTLEMEN: When F. P. Blair, Esq., was in this city, you each subscribed a certain sum for the purpose of furnishing him a printing press. At a meeting of his friends on that occasion, the subscription was short of the amount required; but I well recollect the pledge you made, which was, that the press should be furnished and paid for. The press has been sent to Mr. Blair, under the direction of some of the subscribers, and \$1,375 paid on account of it. The balance due the maker is six hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents, for which he has commenced suit against me. As I did not either contract with or have anything to do with Mr. Hoe, the maker of the press, except my exertions in collecting the subscriptions and paying them over, I shall, of course, resist the payment of it. It appears to me that this matter ought not to be subject to an investigation in a court of justice. Mr. Hoe should be paid for the press, and I think the gentlemen who pledged themselves to Mr. Blair are in honor bound to pay immediate attention to the subject.

DANIEL JACKSON.

This was written to Jesse Hoyt, M. M. Noah and others. It is said that Blair made \$150,000 in one single year, out of the profits of the *Globe* office.

Here follows a few specimens from John Van Buren about speculations in stocks which will prove entertaining to the ring of bond speculators in Tennessee, who are inside of the "close corporation."

P. M. K.—AVON, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1834.

[Franked by M. Van Buren.]  
MY DEAR JESSE: I make use of a frank the old man left with me to let you know that I am about as unhappy a d—l as you would wish to see, from fear that you have purchased me some Paterson railroad stock, on which I am to lose a large sum of money. I see that on Wednesday it left off at \$14, 8 or 9 per cent, lower than it was when I authorized you to buy for me. I know nothing of the d—d stock except Bernner was dealing in it, and it had been rising for a month, and I hardly thought my buying would knock it down forthwith. Sell if you think best, and let me lose the present difference. If I get out of this job you may consider me "discharged cured." Is the cholera reports read.

Yours, ever truly,

VAN BUREN.

[No. 280.]

ALBANY, October 7, 1834.  
MY DEAR HOYT: They say the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, and Heaven knows I have been fully tapped in the good cause. The rem[oval] of the dep[ositions] cost me a fortune, and I don't see but I must lose another hunk of my little earnings. My impression is that stocks will go up till election, and fall immediately after. If the por-Whigs could carry a considerable somewhere and get up a jubilee stocks would rise. New Jersey may go for them and give them a flip, but Pennsylvania will knock them stiff next week; so will Ohio, and so will New York. I should be most particularly obliged to you if you can get me an even bet against Marcy to any amount less than \$5,000. I think I would bet \$100 on each 1,000 majority up to 5,000. I would bet \$1,500 against \$1,000 on an even election. I consider Marcy's election by from 7,500 to 15,000 majority as sure as God! Make me some bets, if possible. Yours truly, J. V. B.

ALBANY, March 25, 1834.

Why, d—n you, Jesse, buy my stock and draw on me at sight. You must be poor buggers down there if you can not raise this two-penny sum. If the stock has gone up let it go to h—ll. The bank will come up against the Safety Fund Bank and depress stocks. The Governor's measure will eventually relieve the country. Yours truly, J. V. B.

P. S.—I have formed a partnership in law with Colonel McKoun. One of us will attend all the courts, and we shall be happy to do anybody's "dirty work."

J. V. B.

We close these precious extracts of Democratic doings, in the "days when men were honest," with the following, also addressed to Hoyt:

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1829.

MY DEAR JESSE: Your very beautiful and entire interesting letter of the 8th was received in due course of law. I hold to your doctrine fully, that no d—d rascal who made use of his office or its profits for the purpose

of keeping Mr. Adams in, and General Jackson out of power, is entitled to the least lenity or mercy, save that of hanging. So we think both alike on that head. Whether or not I shall get anything in the general scramble for plunder remains to be proven, but I rather guess I shall. Sincerely yours, SAMUEL SWARTWOUT.

The "Samuel Swartwouts" in the Democratic party are not dead by any means yet, as will be seen, if they should come into power.

## Cheap Ice.

When the first artificial ice was produced in France, it cost \$110 a ton, or 53 cents a pound. In 1860, Prof. Twining, of Ohio, patented a process in Europe, and succeeded in making, with a ten-horse engine, 1,000 pounds of ice a day, at a cost of a half-cent per pound, or \$10 per ton. But the Columbus, Ga., says that the Columbus Iron Works have perfected machines by which they can make a superior quality of ice in quantities only limited by the capacity of the apparatus, at cost ranging from seventeenths to two dollars per ton, the latter being the maximum, or one tenth of a cent per pound. "The Columbus process" claims superiority in the cheapness and durability of its apparatus, and in the cheapness, rapidity and simplicity with which ice can be manufactured. Distilled water is used, and the ice is therefore purer than that cut from standing ponds. These machines are being built now with a capacity of from 1,000 to 20,000 pounds a day, and ranging in price from \$900 to \$20,000. They can be used in the water at less expense than the cost of cutting and storing the ice made by nature, and are as good for northern and southern latitudes.

## A Mississippi River Story.

A couple of flat-boat men on the Mississippi river, having made an extraordinary good speculation, concluded that while they were in New Orleans they would go for a first-class hotel dinner at the St. Charles Hotel. Having eaten the meal, they called for their bill. The waiter in attendance misunderstood them, and supposing that they wanted the bill of fare, laid it before them, with the wine-bill upmost.

"Whew, Bill!" said Jerry, "here's a bill! Just look at it. Here, you add up one side and I'll add up the other, and we'll see what the old thing comes to." So Bill added up the prices of wines on one side of the list, and Jerry added them upon the other, and they made the sum total \$584.

"Wh—ew, Bill," said Jerry, "that's pretty high all we've got! What are we going to do about it?"

"We can't pay that," said Bill, "it'd clean us right out. The waiter ain't here now, let's jump out of the window and put it!"

"No, sir—ee," said Jerry, "I'd never do such a mean thing as that. Let's pay the bill and then go down stairs and shoot the landlord."

We always believed in tomatoes the year round, and it is with pleasure that we find our faith justified by an eminent physician. He claims for this excellent vegetable the following properties:

1. That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the materia medica, and that in all those affections of the liver and organs, where calomel is indispensable, it is probably the most active and least harmful remedial agent known to the profession.
2. That a chemical extract pill can be obtained from it which will altogether supersede the use of calomel in the cure of diseases.
3. That he has successfully treated diarrhoea with this article alone.
4. That when used as an article of diet it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion.
5. That the citizens in ordinary life should make use of it, either raw, cooked, or in any form of catsup, with their daily food, as it is a most healthy article.

## Expenditures of Congress—Economy of the Last Session.

A recapitulation of the appropriations made at the last three sessions of Congress, which has just been prepared at the Treasury Department by C. F. Conant, Assistant Secretary, exhibits, in a very favorable aspect, the economy practiced at the last session of Congress. Taking into consideration the fact that the appropriations have been largely increased over former years by the Act of July 12, 1870, the appropriations at the last session were less than those made at any preceding session since 1851.—*Wash. cor. N. Y. Times*.

## The Penitentiary Lease.

The profits of the leases of the Tennessee Penitentiary are supposed to be, at a moderate estimate, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars per annum. How many persons there are to share in these profits is an other question, more difficult of solution. The profits, however, of office-holding, contracts, etc., in States under Democratic rule, are absolutely frightful, and are sufficient, of themselves, to account for the enormous debts, the want of credit, and the other financial difficulties under which these unfortunate States usually labor.—*Nashville Bulletin*.

## Sudden Death.

Miss Mary Louise Hurlburt, daughter of Rev. Victor M. Hurlburt, of Hone Ridge, N. Y., burst a blood vessel in the brain while singing in the choir of the Reformed Dutch Church at that place, on Sunday morning, and expired a short time after. She was singing a duet, several of the notes of which were in a high key. She sang them in a voice unusually strong and clear, and then sank back in her brother's arms insensible, and was soon dead.

While a prominent preacher was making a pastoral visit last Friday the lady brought out a number of engravings she had just purchased. The cautious pastor flew through the front door, and sent his boy around for his hat afterward.